

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION		PROCESSING ACTION	
S-E-C-R-E-T		MARKED FOR INDEXING	
TO	Chief, WE	X	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO.			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM			MICROFILM
SUBJECT	Erik HEINE		

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCE

Refs: a. [REDACTED] 25 July 1963
b. OCOA 7234, 6 December 1963

1. Attached please find two copies of the SMABOVE report of their recent interview of Erik HEINE in connection with his application for Canadian citizenship.

2. Although there are some discrepancies, HEINE's story is substantially the same as that told on previous occasions. You will note that HEINE gives the names of a number of people now in Canada or the United States who, he says, can confirm details of his story. Included in the attached report are SMABOVE comments taken from their interviews of a number of persons questioned in connection with HEINE's application for citizenship.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

[REDACTED]

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Attachment: as above

Distribution:
✓ Orig & 2 - C/WE w/att. h/w

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CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER OCOA 7991	GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DISSEMINATION	DATE 19 June 1964
	CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T		HQS FILE NUMBER [REDACTED]

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1. On 10 April 1964, Eerik HEINE was interviewed concerning his application for Canadian citizenship. HEINE was advised that he was the subject of some controversy and that there were several questions which should be clarified. HEINE agreed that his life and exploits have given occasion for controversy and said that he would be more than happy to have his background investigated and clarify this matter once and for all. HEINE said that there are always jealous people in any group and that some Americans of Estonian descent have chosen to question the validity of HEINE's exploits for any one of the following reasons:

(a) HEINE's duties and struggles against the communists have been very successful and he is "the most popular man in Estonian communities all over the world because of his experiences". A book "Ja Varmaa" has been written in Estonian about HEINE and recently a movie has been produced depicting his exploits. All Estonian newspapers in the free world have written extensively about HEINE. The communists have felt the extent of HEINE's work against them and they are taking measures to destroy HEINE. When he moved to his new home he had to have an unlisted phone installed because of the number of abusive calls he and his wife received. When he first received the phone calls his first thought was that the communists had started a campaign against him.

(b) The man who is most vicious about HEINE in the United States is Yuri RAUS of Baltimore, Maryland. RAUS has publicly declared that HEINE is a Soviet agent and a spy. Many of HEINE's friends in the United States have heard these statements by RAUS and they have also heard that RAUS claims to be an agent of CIA and that the information about HEINE came from the CIA. As the most popular Estonian in North America, HEINE has been the target of the CIA-ROSTOW plan to destroy Estonian organizations. The result of this attack has been a wide open split among Estonians, particularly in the United States. To counteract this public smear, HEINE wrote to Mr. HOOVER, chief of the FBI, and received a letter dated 16-12-63 indicating that the Bureau does not issue clearances of any type and they did not issue any information which would be the basis for the alleged charges against him.

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2. In order to clarify his background and to provide verification of his exploits, HEINE supplied the following information of his background: He was born in Tartu, Estonia, on 9-9-19. HEINE was still attending high school at the time

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of the Russian invasion. Prior to this time he did not participate in any organizations of a political nature. He belonged to an Estonian youth group which would be equivalent to the Boy Scouts or the School Militia Cadets in Canada. After the Russian invasion, HEINE participated in an underground organization which fought the Russians. HEINE was charged with anti-Russian activities as a result of the removal of the Soviet flag from a pole over a school in Tartu. The Russians did not capture him immediately but detained his parents to ensure his surrender. On 28-8-40, HEINE surrendered to the Soviet military authorities and his parents were released. HEINE was held for approximately nine months. He was beaten, kicked and tortured with electricity. The latter was applied to his private parts and as an after effect has interfered with his having children. During this time, HEINE's parents applied for and were granted permission to leave Estonia for Germany under the Volks Deutsche program of HITLER which was agreed under the Ribbentrop pact. People of German descent were permitted to leave Estonia if they had blood relations who were Germans. In April, 1941, HEINE was released by the Russians and exchanged along with fourteen other political prisoners to the Germans. He was admitted to Germany on 19-3-41.

*By the NKVD -
the Soviets
saying as
they say so
that others were
involved why
did the NKVD retain
him into
get Germany?*

3. The following persons can testify to HEINE's activities in the underground prior to being imprisoned by the Russians in 1940:

Elmar KEERD	3070 34th Street, Long Island City, New York
Karl JOONAS	14128 Hoyt Ave. South, Long Island City, New York
Aldr. KANKAR	3337 28th Street, Astoria, New York
Ahti PAE	Stadsgarden 18, 4 tr, Stockholm So., Sweden
Osvald SISUL	185 Avenida Drive, Berkeley, California
V. KUNNAPUU	7944 Bank Street, Baltimore 24, Maryland

The following person can testify to HEINE's imprisonment and extradition to Germany in March, 1941:

Eric KATTENAA 1731 N.E. 37th Avenue, Portland, Oregon

4. August, 1941, the German Army formed an Estonian unit to act as a police unit in Kiev, Ukraine. This battalion "Ostland" served as an occupation administration and fought the local partisans. HEINE was quite unhappy with this work and was transferred to Estonia in February, 1942. The following persons can testify to HEINE's activities while stationed with the battalion "Ostland":

Roman RUNNE	2120 North Clifton, Chicago 14, Illinois
Fred TAMM	45 Indian Road Crescent, Toronto, Ontario

5. Upon return to Estonia in February, 1942, HEINE was assigned to Tallinn. He was employed as an interrogator to ferret out the communists and to investigate others. Eventually, this organization was used by the Germans against

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Estonian citizens and they abused many Estonians at this time. HEINE held the rank of Assistant - 1st grade in the Estonian Police. The following person can testify to HEINE's activities while engaged in this work:

Aleksander VESKE 535 Arkansas St., San Francisco 7,
California

6. September, 1942, HEINE joined the famous Estonian legion which was nicknamed "Narva" for a place in Estonia. HEINE was appointed Lieutenant and fought in the Ukraine against the Russians. August, 1943, HEINE was selected for an Officer Training Course at Bad Tolz. February, 1944, HEINE was detached to the 45th Estonian Regiment, initially as Ordnance Officer and later as Company Commander. In the 45th Regiment, the Officers and men wore the Estonian insignia on their shoulder flashes. HEINE did not wear the regular German Army insignia and upon questioning denied ever having worn an SS uniform or having ever said that he did. The following persons can testify to HEINE's activities while in the Estonian Legion or at the Military Academy at Bad Tolz:

Raymond TRALLA 245 Howland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
Fred PRENTSEL 6 Dana Avenue, Albany 8, New York
Olaf TAMMARK RR 2 Lake Geneva, Wisconsin
Juri ESTAM 41 Vincente Terrace, Santa Monica,
California
Elmar SILM 30 Torbolton Drive, Apt. 8, Rexdale,
Toronto, Ontario

7. August, 1944, HEINE was wounded while fighting behind enemy lines and was captured by the Russians. He said that if he had been captured at the front he would have been shot. He was lucky to avoid being shot. Later, he was identified as an Estonian and declared a traitor. HEINE said the fact that he managed to stay alive at this point was pure luck and there was nothing he could do to influence the outcome. HEINE also mentioned that in the light of the treatment received by others under similar circumstances his story may seem unbelievable and his only explanation is that his luck did not abandon him.

8. The Russians placed HEINE in a camp for officers near Moscow and in late 1944, about December, he was transferred to a special camp in the Urals. HEINE was there for about three months and in March, 1945, he escaped and made his way to Leningrad. HEINE said that this was not really much of an accomplishment considering that he spoke Russian fluently and, in addition, there were many millions of displaced people in Russia at that time and the militia did not check travellers as much as it is popularly assumed. He made the trip from the Urals prison camp to Leningrad without being checked at any time. He was taken into custody in the vicinity of Leningrad and was placed in a factory building which was being used

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as a prison. He identified himself as an Estonian soldier but did not give his correct name. In March, 1946, there was a general repatriation of Balts to camps in their home countries. HEINE was returned to Estonia to work on the Tallinn harbour. At that time his true identity was learned, but no unusual action was taken against him. Shortly afterwards, HEINE and one UDEKULL escaped and joined up with a group of Estonians who had formed a partisan unit and fought the Russians from the forests.

Regarding the guerilla operations, HEINE said that there were 4,000 former members of the Estonian armed forces fighting the Russians in Estonian rural areas. They were located primarily in bunkers in the forests. The Russian army controlled the roads and public places during the day but the guerillas were masters of the country at night. This lasted until sometime in 1948 when the Russians reinforced their troops and brought in a special force to mop up the guerillas. After this time, the guerillas' power waned and with the loss of control of roads, they suffered many losses at the hands of the Russians. HEINE's friend, UDEKULL, with whom he had escaped, was captured in 1948 but HEINE believes that he is now living normally in Estonia.

10. HEINE indicated that one aspect of his guerilla days which has been subjected to the most questioning is the trip to Siberia which he took at the instigation of Lyda KORE of Sweden to bring her daughter back. The original plan was to bring back this girl who had been transferred to the Siberian area by the Russians in the early part of the war along with some 60,000 other Estonians. Many returned to Estonia after the war and successfully evaded detection but others were captured because they insisted on returning to their home areas. They were identified to the authorities for the publicized rewards. HEINE's trip to Siberia was financed by the theft of money from the Russians and from a gold horde furnished by a farmer, WASK. HEINE was questioned by the writer regarding his ability to travel and he said that it was not a particularly great accomplishment as there were many tramps, farmers and unemployed persons who could not register for work always travelling around. He also had access to travel documents stolen from Russians and the guerillas had a successful facsimile which they forged.

11. Upon arrival in Siberia, HEINE was rebuffed in his attempt to have KORE's daughter return with him and he decided to bring back others who were willing to come. The following persons returned to Estonia with HEINE:

Mrs. REITAK, wife of a Lutheran pastor
(FNU) KIRIK, brother of a Toronto insurance agent
Mrs. KIRIK, wife of the above
Miss Linda LUIK
3 children

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The group travelled down the Ob River by boat to Novosibirsk. HEINE had bribed the seaman to conceal them at the checkpoint before Novosibirsk but as the boat was running late, it was not necessary to pass through this area. In the Novosibirsk railroad station, HEINE purchased railroad tickets to Moscow on the local black market. HEINE noted that the black market existed everywhere in the Soviet Union and anything was available if the gold was available to buy it. In Moscow, HEINE anticipated trouble so he created a ruse by claiming he could not find his passport and while the militia devoted their attention to him, his fellow travellers slipped through the checkpoint. HEINE then produced his travel documents and was permitted to pass on! From Moscow, it was a simple matter to obtain passage to Estonia via Riga. HEINE returned to the JaVarmaa section of Estonia and resumed his partisan activity.

12. In 1950, HEINE was considering escape to Finland and after living several years of living by chance, he had become careless of his safety. HEINE observed that he undertook some of his exploits, governed by the idea that he had nothing to lose and everything to gain. Circumstances were weighed against him quite frequently and by taking chances and bluffing he managed to succeed. From hindsight, HEINE said that he could not undertake many of the things now which he did then. To return to his capture in 1950 in Tallinn, HEINE said that he wanted to attend the annual folk song fest and mingle with his people. He feels that he was betrayed by a fellow Estonian. He was actually caught while sitting down on a hillside near Tallinn and he was jumped by four men in civilian dress. He had a hand gun in his belt but did not have a chance to use it. HEINE was quickly brought to trial, convicted and sentenced to death. HEINE's trial was conducted by a special commission and information was presented to it regarding his activities as an Estonian political policeman under the German occupation in 1942. HEINE feels that this was a factor in his being sentenced to death. HEINE felt that there was nothing to lose by bluffing and he demanded a fair trial as a German citizen. The Russians had tried him as an Estonian citizen but the fact that they had permitted his release and acknowledged his German citizenship in 1941 helped him in his appeal. Eventually, the Russians decided that he was a German and reduced his sentence to 25 years at hard labor.

13. The Russians transferred HEINE to Kargopol which is a prison near the Solikamsk. The latter was the silent camp from which no communication was ever received. He suffered hardships in this camp and others to which he was later transferred. Following the death of Stalin in 1953, there was a marked change in the attitude of the Russians to political prisoners. In 1955 or 1956, Chancellor ADENAUER of West Germany visited Moscow and appealed for the release of German prisoners to Premier KHRUSCHEV. In November, 1956, HEINE and thousands of other German prisoners were transferred to a special camp and then placed on board a special train destined for Berlin. Upon

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He forgets to say
now that he
came out on a
mission back to
the East undignified
as do for a believer
result of a movement
in the camp
He is still trying
to peddle this to
what was on close
R is on

arrival there, HEINE immediately acknowledged his Estonian citizenship and asked for asylum. The West German Government supplied him with temporary documents and assisted him in coming to Canada. HEINE said that he chose Canada as a home because his parents were living here and he had many friends in Toronto. HEINE said that he has never had any interest in moving to the United States. He respects the Americans and has friends there but is quite happy in Canada and hopes that he is permanently settled here.

14. HEINE was questioned regarding his treatment at the hands of the Russian political police and he said that his only relationship with them was as an object of abuse. Every time he was imprisoned, he was tortured and beaten. HEINE was aware that his file folder had a red slash across the face of the cover and this indicated that he was an incorrigible. For this reason he was always handcuffed while being transported and was never asked to help them nor were they ever solicitous to him. HEINE replied in a firm negative to the following questions:

Were you ever approached by the Russians to work for them?
Were you offered any opportunity for escape in exchange for favors?
Were you ever offered a reward for reporting on the Estonian people?
Were you ever confronted by the NKVD or any other police agency and asked for help or information?

As a conclusion to these questions, HEINE said that he is one of the few people in the free world from behind the iron curtain who is without a black spot and has not been compromised.

15. Since HEINE came to Canada, he has participated in the activities of the following organizations:

Estonian War Veterans
Boy Scouts
Estonian Council in Canada, formerly the
Estonian National Committee

HEINE has never participated in activities with communists. HEINE was asked if he has travelled extensively since he came to Canada and he said that he has not been back to Europe and has no plans to do so. He has visited the United States every year since 1957 and in 1963 conducted a lecture tour through seventeen different cities. HEINE commented that he has been accused of spying for the Russians and this accusation was launched after he started his lecture tour in the U.S. He feels that Yuri RAUS either on his own because he is jealous and does not wish to share the limelight with HEINE, or RAUS is acting as a front man for the CIA. HEINE has decided to conclude this matter once and for all. During the week of

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*He did not
know what he
was doing
but he refused
to take the case
and he is not
doing anything
now*

30-3-64, HEINE travelled to Baltimore, Maryland, and instituted proceedings against RAUS for libel. It will remain to be seen whether RAUS can produce any information and HEINE is confident that the suit will be settled in his favor.

16. HEINE also advised that since he has been the subject of newspaper articles in the Estonian community in Canada and the U.S.A., he has been receiving abusive and threatening telephone calls. The callers are always English speaking and have no trace of an accent. HEINE attributes the calls to the CIA or the communists. He has complained to the local police and the R.C.M.P. but they could not help. Since moving to his new home in Rexdale, HEINE has had an unlisted telephone number and the calls have stopped.

17. HEINE supplied the names of the following who are in a position to comment on his activities from 1950 to 1956 while in the slave labor camps:

Karl BRETT Munchen, Furstenried, Schaffhauserstr
12-11 8000, Munchen 49, West Germany

Edvin V. EULENBURG Lovenbruck In Stell Hannover Cr.
Rotenburg Haus 24, West Germany

The following persons will be in a position to comment on HEINE's anti-communist activities since coming to Canada:

Arved VIIRLAID, 63 Glen Davies Crescent, Toronto
Harry PARKMA, 8 Corinth Gardens, Toronto
Enn SALURAND, 315 Sunnyside Drive, Toronto
Ulo JURIMA, 484 Beresford Avenue, Toronto
Tobias LEIS, 29 Althea Road, Toronto
Jaan RATAS, 672 Huron Street, Toronto

18. HEINE supplied the following documents which may reflect on various phases of his life:

lubys

- 1) Birth Certificate
- 2) Admission paper to Germany (1941, exchange by the Russians)
- 3) Identity document issued by the Germans upon being released by the Russians in 1956
- 4) A notarized copy of a letter and the envelope from a German Army captain to HEINE's mother explaining his capture by the Russians
- 5) Clipping from the communist publication "Kodumaale" of February, 1958, page 2 covers an article written by an E. SOO which vilifies HEINE
- 6) Notarized copy of a letter from the Director of the F.B.I.

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19. On 17-4-64, a source of unknown reliability advised that he served with Eerik HEINE in the German Army "Ostland" Battalion which was composed of Estonians. The source said that he has also known HEINE since the latter came to Canada after his release from the Soviet concentration camp in 1956. Source said that he knows of nothing detrimental of HEINE and feels certain that HEINE is a reputable man and will make a good Canadian citizen. It is the source's opinion that HEINE has never had anything to do with the communists and never will. Source considers that HEINE's detractors in Canada and the U.S.A. would begrudge favourable publicity to anyone.

20. On 23-4-64, a source of unknown reliability advised of serving in the Estonian unit of the German Army during World War II. At that time, he knew Eerik HEINE and would attest to the ability and bravery of HEINE in the fight against the communists, whom HEINE fought then and whom he continues to fight publicly at this time. Source said that HEINE has lead the Estonians in a continuing denunciation of the Russian communists and has strongly advocated assisting those Estonians in the old country who would fight if they were supported. Source cannot supply the exact dates of his first meeting with HEINE but estimates that it was early in the war and that they fought together for a couple of years. HEINE was captured by the Russians in Estonia in 1944 and they were together until that time.

21. On 28-4-64, a source of unknown reliability advised that he was attached to the Estonian Battalion of the German Army in World War II and was together with Eerik HEINE for some time but is unclear of the dates and where they were located but he can confirm that HEINE fought against the Russians and for his action at that time and later, HEINE is very well known and respected by Estonians all over the world. Since HEINE came to Canada in 1957, source has known him and supported him and will continue to do so. Source knows of no reason why HEINE should not become a Canadian citizen.

22. On 29-4-64, a source^{*} of unknown reliability advised that Eerik HEINE assisted his brother's family in returning to Estonia from the Siberian area. He did this at the risk of his own personal safety and will long be admired by the Estonian people for his courage in helping others who were persecuted by the communists. Source said that he cannot supply exact particulars as this occurred over fifteen years ago and he is vague on dates. Source said that since HEINE arrived in Canada he has shown himself as a staunch anti-communist and has directed much energy to destroying communist influence among the Estonian people in North America. Source said that the insignificant support received by the communists from the Estonians is verification of HEINE's stand as he has given the leadership.

* Kirik

~~SECRET~~

23. On 6-5-64, a source of unknown reliability advised that he has been closely acquainted with Eerik HEINE since he came to Canada in 1957 and was previously aware of HEINE through HEINE's Parents who lived in Canada since the war. Source feels that HEINE is a sincere, dedicated anti-communist and has a loyal following. Source said that HEINE attends Lutheran Church services quite regularly. Source said that there has been a lot of gossip about HEINE but it is only vicious whispering started by various Americans of Estonian descent who are jealous of HEINE's popularity and influence in Canada and the number of people in the United States who have come to respect HEINE has weakened the position of Yuri RAUS who has spread much of the lies about HEINE. It is the source's belief that HEINE's story is true and he deserves credit for his action against the communists.

CONCLUDED.

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